

directing that military operations be suspended was received on the afternoon of the 18th. The order was countermanded. Acknowledgment receipt by cablegram of the same date containing the proclamation of the President.

AUGUST 18.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated August 18th, and evidently official, says:

The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with 1,000 soldiers from Admiral Von Diederichs after the fall of the city, will return there today. Gen. Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser. Admiral Von Diederichs, at the request of Gen. Augusti, gave them passage by arrangements with the American commander. General Augusti has left Hongkong en route for Spain.

NATIVE REBELLION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the eastern provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Piatuan, Pilar and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan.

The Spanish also burned Pilar, and massacred 500 men. The insurgents are concentrating at Albat, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in Camarinas Province.

QUIET AT MANILA.

HONGKONG, Aug. 19.—The steamship China, from Manila, August 18th, arrived here today. She reports that all quiet at Manila, but that the attitude of the Spaniards is somewhat arrogant. It is believed that Gen. Merritt will come to an amicable arrangement with Aguinaldo.

MANILA CABLE IN OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major General Merritt has notified the War Department that the cable from Hongkong to Manila is again in operation.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The papers here comment on a dispatch from Aden, published in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, declaring that England has assumed the protectorate over the whole of South Arabia from Bab-el-Mandeb Strait to the Gulf of Oman.

DIED EN ROUTE.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—Lieut. Lazelle of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., died on the Colon on July 12th of meningitis, followed by measles and seasickness. The body was brought here and interred at Cavite Fohn Sunday, July 17th. On the same day Private Elmer Maddock of the Eighteenth died July 9th, and Private Edward Bandsman J. Wise of the First Colonies died on July 15th. Maddock died of meningitis and Wise of pneumonia. Both were buried at sea.

MUSTERING OUT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were given today for the return to their State rendezvous of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry and the First Maine Infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Second New York Infantry, now at Fernandina, Fla.

ONE SHIP SAVED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—The Associated Press correspondent today visited the wrecks of the war ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Capt. Sharp, of the Merritt Wrecking Company, is working vigorously to float the Maria Teresa and to get her in such condition as to enable her to come to Santiago within a fortnight.

BISMARCK'S FORTUNE.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A German paper publishes an outline of Prince Bismarck's will. The paper states that the estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks, although it was sworn to as 3,000,000 marks.

CARLISTS THREATEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Tribune cable from Madrid, via Paris, says: The strength of the Carlists is assuming proportions which, in spite of the enforced silence of the press, cause the Government considerable anxiety. Senor Silvela, leader of the Conservative party, says that Carlism has now become the symbol of Carlism. Carlism is the name of the landed aristocracy and others whom the disasters of the American war have driven into the ranks of dynastic opposition, but who had hitherto held aloof from the pretender.

POT HOUSE STORY.

SEATTLE, Aug. 12.—Japanese papers received here today contain a story to the effect that the Japanese Minister will present to the United States the holding of the Hawaiian Islands in order to remove the opposition of the Upper House to the Cabinet by raising an issue of foreign complications.

CHOLERA.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.—The cholera is epidemic here. Between Monday morning and Friday night there were fifty-five deaths from the disease, the fatalities prior to the first day mentioned having been 17.

COUNT HERBERT ILL.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Count Herbert, Bismarck's son, is dangerously ill, and Dr. Schweninger has been summoned to attend him.

SPECTATOR SPEAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Spectator in its issue this week prophesies that America will retain all the Cuban possessions she has captured, and thinks that "pressure from the Cuban loyalists will force the Cuban and Cuban stipulate that Cuba shall be governed by the United States for twenty years." The Spectator says: "America will find herself at the end of the year in the possession of the beginning of an extensive tropical empire. Let me say, rule it in the interests of humanity and justice. While it is so ruled England will never begrudge her her possessions nor their expansion into a domain as great as our own."

CUP DEFENDER.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A Globe special from Providence says that Herreshoff will soon turn out the fastest and costliest ninety-footer ever built. The contract has been signed with the Boston Yacht Club, without conditions as to the cost, which is placed at \$120,000. The new boat will have a keel with aluminum hull.

HOUDINNE AND LAWLESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The steamship Australia returned yesterday from Manila by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and brought with her seven sick sailors.

The Australia had smooth water and pleasant weather for the long return trip. She arrived in Manila July 24th and Nagasaki July 26th. She brought ten sacks of mail from the troops. On board the Australia is a pig pig, a little black porcupine that was captured at Guayaquil by First Officer Lawless and his crew. The pig answers the name of Frenchy, and to Lawless, says, "I can do everything except talk."

Capt. Houdinne says that the insurgents could never have taken Manila in 100 years with the war appliances at their disposal.

SCHLEY COMING HERE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: It is considered likely the North Atlantic station will be divided and one flag, and probably Admiral Sampson, will command the former fleet. The impression prevails among naval officers that Schley will seize the opportunity to secure command of the Pacific station on the retirement of Admiral Muller on November 22 and be content to wait ashore

a few weeks between the termination of his service and the Pacific command. Admiral Miller's retirement, which would enable him to have an independent command.

SEATTLE TO HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—A new steamship line between Seattle and Honolulu has been established in connection with the Great Northern Railway, and the first vessel, the City of Columbia, will depart for Hawaii next Thursday, carrying the United States mails. The trip will be made every twenty-five days thereafter.

Passengers will have six days in Honolulu, and the speed, accommodations and cuisine of the City of Columbia are said to be superior to those of any vessel now on the Pacific.

TO HONOLULU.

BERKELEY, Aug. 14.—Charles A. Elson, of the class of '97, University of California, has received the appointment as teacher of natural science in the high school at Honolulu. The appointment was made at the recommendation of President Martin J. Kellogg.

SAN DIEGO LINE.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—The first steamer of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, said to be the Orient Queen for Japan and China, via Honolulu in December, and thereafter steamers will leave that port for the Orient every twenty-five days.

JOHN HAY ACCEPTS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—United States Envoy John Hay came to the embassy from the country, where he has been residing, and after transacting some accumulated routine business he returned to continue his visit. To the correspondent of the Associated Press Col. Hay said: "I have been offered and have accepted the post of Secretary of State. I shall leave London in about a month."

IMPERIALISM PREVAILS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States resumed its deliberations in Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday, presided over by Robert Treat Paine of Boston. In a brief address he defined himself as an anti-expansionist. Others were of the same opinion, but the majority passed a resolution in favor of holding all territory conquered by the United States.

GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the American papers were of the view that Spain had only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive.

KITCHENER TO ADVANCE.

The Anglo-Egyptian Reconquest of the Soudan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Sun cable from London says: The Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan is nearly completed. The culminating blow, Khartoum, is to be captured in a month; but Englishmen have not yet reached a stage of excitement which was one of the most remarkable and uninterrupted and successful military enterprises in English history.

Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of his rank in the British army. He has made no mistakes, and now has a perfectly equipped army of 25,000 men of all arms, 1,700 miles from his starting point, and ready to deliver the last crushing blow upon the enemy. There has been no fuss, and this fact has lulled foreign suspicion as to the aims of the British in the Soudan.

CAPTAIN NISSEN.

His Life Lost and the Bark C. C. Funk a Wreck.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advice from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Capt. Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma on May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on the rocks off Miller's Point, Tasmania. Seven of those on board the bark, including Capt. Nissen, his wife and two children, were drowned.

Capt. Harry Nissen was well known here. In fact Honolulu had been his home for several years. Not long ago he worked as mate on one of the Island boats, and left here to go to the Klondike. Bad luck has followed him. The old Rose, which was condemned here, belonged to Capt. Nissen.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It Will Save You Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you.

When you have tried "cures" that didn't.

When you are completely stuck and in despair.

When your poor back still aches.

Because you don't get down to causes.

Try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The unexpected always happens.

If you toss all night racked with back pain,

If you cannot bend over nor straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

Kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

The tenant has to be evicted.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not compromise.

Or arrange for a new lease.

They cure all kidney complaints.

This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled in the case of this Yonkers, N. Y., citizen:

Mr. P. J. Sherman, of 136 New Main street, employed by Smith & Rogers, ice dealers, says: "I have been troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint for several years. I had sharp, shooting pains across my back, accompanied by a stiffness in my loins and a languid feeling most of the time. I did not notice it so much at first as long as I was kept busy with my work, but on Sundays when I eat around the house I became so stiff and sore that I could scarcely get up after sitting any length of time. I doctor and many different kinds of kidney remedies but could not get any relief. One doctor said I had Bright's disease and advised me to give up my employment but I could not afford to do this."

"I had read in our daily paper about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and as I had to do something I had my wife get me a box at Geo. B. Wray's drug store. They relieved my trouble in a short time and they did me more good than any other remedies or prescriptions I ever took. I do not hesitate to recommend these pills to others for I believe they will accomplish all that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

SCHLEY COMING HERE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: It is considered likely the North Atlantic station will be divided and one flag, and probably Admiral Sampson, will command the former fleet. The impression prevails among naval officers that Schley will seize the opportunity to secure command of the Pacific station on the retirement of Admiral Muller on November 22 and be content to wait ashore

TO BID ON SEATS

Stock Exchange Invites Tenders for Membership.

ONE DOZEN IS THE LIMIT

There Will be Sittings Every Other Day—To Begin Next Week—The Officers—Fees.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Stock Exchange held at 7:30, last evening permanent organization was effected.

The seven original members were present or represented. Getting down to business the Constitution and By-Laws of the San Francisco Stock Exchange were considered by sections, amended where necessary, and adopted. The first important change made was in the number of officers. It was decided to combine the offices of president and chairman, and to strike out that of assistant secretary. Election of officers resulted unanimously as follows:

J. H. Fisher, president and chairman.

Harry Armitage, vice president; George R. Carter, secretary.

Col. Fisher was elected on his experience. He is not a broker now, but was considered the fittest man in sight to direct the business of the Exchange. The Bank of Hawaii was not consulted respecting its appointment, but "Change felt sure its barrels of money would not be refused there."

Further on in the by-laws it was considered not necessary to adopt the tabulated scale of fees prescribed in the constitution of the San Francisco Exchange. It was unanimously decided that all fees will be one-half or one per cent on all transactions to both buyer and seller. On Exchange and in dealing with other brokers between boards the fees will be divided. Deals on Exchange will always be between brokers. Names of purchasers will not be used. There will be many transactions between sessions. In all such board quotations will be the guide. Transactions between sessions will not be reported.

It was decided to hold three meetings a week for the present: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were selected as board days. Sessions will be held in the forenoon only. As soon as the cabin is laid, or sooner if business requires, there will also be afternoon sittings. The first meeting will be held next Thursday morning, September 1.

All transactions between calls will be, as near as possible, on the basis of the last session. The fee rate will be strictly complied with. Only in deals between buyer and seller direct may a broker charge the full fee of one per cent, a half from each side.

The matter of the number of members came up. All felt that there must be a limit. Nine applications for membership, each tendering the fee of \$1,000, were reported. To admit them all would swell the membership to sixteen. It was felt that that would be too many. After considerable discussion it was agreed to fix the limit at twelve. This would make five extant vacancies. All of the nine applicants were personally acceptable, and no conclusion as to which particular ones should be taken in could be reached.

It was at last decided to invite them to bid for seats. There was no other way out of it. The five men willing to pay the most for the privileges will be admitted. Applications for membership, together with bids must be filed with the secretary, George R. Carter, today.

George F. McLeod, Walter M. Gifford and Fred Lewis were among the applicants. Two have had extensive experience on exchanges in the States and all are most desirable men.

The by-laws as adopted were left open for amendments at time and occasion may require.

MORNING SESSION.

A special meeting of brokers was held yesterday morning to arrange the preliminary details of the proposed Stock Exchange. George R. Carter was elected temporary chairman and Willard E. Brown temporary secretary. George R. Carter, Harry Armitage, W. E. Brown, W. A. Love, J. F. Morgan, J. H. Fisher and E. C. Macfarlane qualified for membership. It was proposed to make the Exchange an association rather than a corporation.

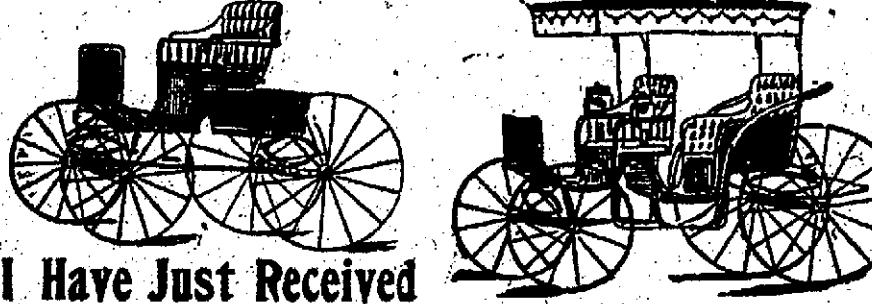
Edward Fromberg Dead.

Edward Fromberg, American, aged 39, died at the Queen's hospital Saturday morning of a rupture of the spinal column sustained about two years ago. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon. The pall-bearers were: Barney Ordenstein, M. S. Levy, H. Levy, S. Kubey, Napoleon Napal, Wm. Uku, Isaac Ioani and J. W. Kamah.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

Handsome Buggies



I Have Just Received

a new line of Buggies, Surries, Delivery Wagons, Cutunder Delivery Wagons, Hand and Machine made Harness, all of which will be sold at inside prices.

RUBBER TIRES

placed on old or new wheels any style.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

TERMS AT MANILA

Agreement Under Which Capitulation Was Made.

City Placed Under American Control—Arms—All Islands Wanted. Dealing With Insurgents.

HONGKONG, Aug. 20.—The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his Excellency Don Fermín Jaúdines, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers retaining in their respective houses which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from the day of capitulation.

4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men, of the Spanish officers and their families, and of the expense of said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the Government of the United States and the Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuate.

5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. The funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. This city, its inhabitants, its educational establishments, its public property of all descriptions are placed under the safe-keep of the faith and honor of the American army.

ALL ISLANDS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable to-night construed the language to embrace all Spanish possession in the Philippines and not Manila alone. While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be "to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein," it is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression, and the language of Article 1, stating that the Spanish army will be "subject to the exclusive capitulation with the city and defenses," goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view expressed by war officials, and, considered in this light, goes to confirm the press dispatches, stating that the capitulation involves the whole of the Philippines.

DEALING WITH INSURGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The two American commanders-in-chief, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, uniting in a joint dispatch which was received here late this afternoon, said: "In our opinion, as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city is occupied by the American forces:

"The text of the request for instructions of the Secretary of War was not made public, but Secretaries Alger summed up the instructions substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike.

"The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government.

PORTO RICANS BOTHER.

Island People Making it Hot for Spanish Residents.

PONCE, Aug. 20.—There are nightly attacks upon the Spanish cafes. A crowd of roughs yesterday raided a Spanish store on the plaza, but the mob was quickly dispersed by Col. Clouse, who went into the thick of the crowd with a drawn revolver and arrested two of the rioters. The newspaper "La Estrella Solitaria" has been suppressed for publishing an article calling upon the Porto Ricans to avenge themselves.

To add to more trouble in the country districts, Twenty-nine Spanish houses in the town of Coto were burned yesterday by the Porto Ricans. Two other houses were torn down and a Spanish bank and a business house were looted.

CORBETT'S PARENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—After forty years of peace and happiness with his wife, Catherine, Patrick J. Corbett, father of the prize-fighter, killed her yesterday morning and then committed suicide at his home on Hayes street. There were no signs of a struggle when Corbett died, and those of the family who were aroused by the fatal shots found the bodies on the bed in the room where the couple slept.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins county last Friday morning were received in this city to-night. It is now estimated that thirty-two persons became victims of the downpour from the skies.

MONADNOCK.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The United States monitor Monadnock, Capt. Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely according to advice brought by the Zafra.

BLANCO RESIGNS.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Government has from the farious Captain General Blanco received a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by Gen. Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to support the evacuation of Cuba.

There is a sort of a wild rush locally for stock in the new Waialua plantation. It is likely that there will be premium on subscription list places.

STEAM FISHING
AND CHEAP FISH.

The Local Company Will Establish Routes—Schooners.

The clipper built steam schooner Malalo was launched at Turner's yards on July 29 and will probably arrive here during next week. She was built for the new fishing hul, headed by the Wall brothers, Charles Atherton and John Saas. Mr. Saas is bringing her to the Islands. The vessel is about forty tons burthen and has gasoline auxiliary power. Her speed is ten knots an hour, making her a first class pleasure as well as business craft. She will be used as a swift carrier by the fishing company.

The company, by the way, will be ready to begin operations as soon as the Malalo arrives. Stalls at the market have been selected and may be occupied at any time in the erection of the hul. W. W. Wright has turned out two large wagons and one small one for delivery. Two of these will be fitted with big refrigerators eight feet long for carrying and delivering fish on ice. Another refrigerator will be kept at the market.

"Yes, we will reduce the cost of fish to the public of Honolulu," said W. E. Wall, the largest shareholder in the hul, yesterday afternoon. "We will fish on an extensive scale, and the business will be conducted on such lines as to greatly reduce expenses. The present vendors of fish employ old methods and every part of their business is expensive.

"The present works a fearful hardship, especially upon natives. Hawaiians, you know, take a huk to go to market. Imagine a family living a good ways out, and then figure the expense. I have personally known instances of fish costing the consumer up to fifty cents a pound the year around. We propose to deliver fish at the homes of our customers for not over ten cents a pound."

"We will keep on hand at all times what our customers desire. Deliveries will be prompt and fish will always be fresh. Of course our goods will be inspected as are others. Our mission will be to give the people better fish at much lower prices."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FLAG.

The recent discussion on the suggestion of an alliance of England and the United States has brought out the accompanying design for a combination

Honolulu.

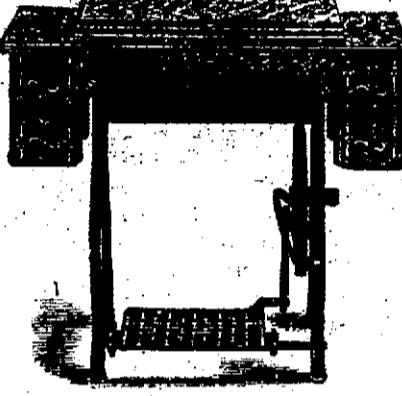


WOUNDED LEAVING THE OLIVETTE.

One of the most touching incidents of the war with Spain was the landing of the wounded from the Olivette at Brooklyn. Thousands of those who had seen the brave boy marching gaily through the streets on the way to the front at times during the past three months beheld the other side of the picture then—the saddest side.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States:

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

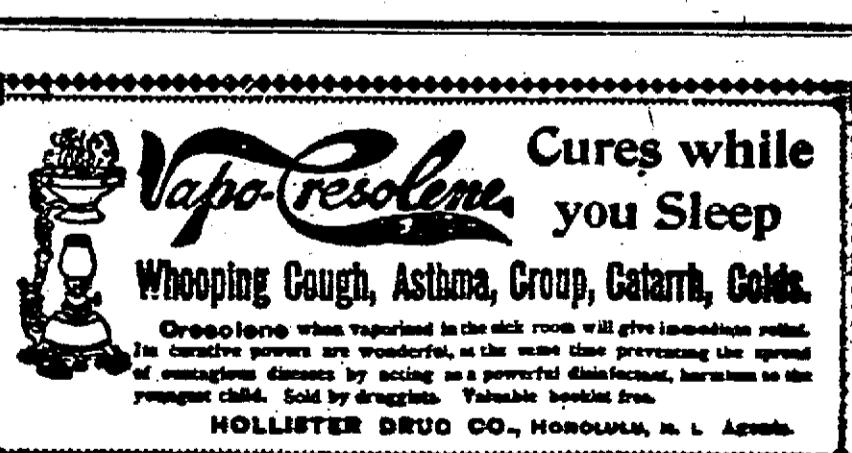
And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.



Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

To Make Money Go Farthest In Furniture.

Of course you want to see your money do full duty, and the chances are that you are puzzled to know whom to believe when all are crying. "Our prices are lowest." It is evident that our values must be as great as others give or we could not stay in business, but there must be some other cause for the large and steady increase of our business. We assign two reasons to it. Our stock is larger and better assorted than others show. Our prices are a shade lower.

This is daily demonstrated by the number of prospective buyers we entertain. Just at present there is a large influx of people to these shores, who, if they find the conditions exist such as they wish, will eventually settle in Hawaii. To these we wish to say that our time is wholly at your disposal if you wish to look over our stock and prices. There is no compulsion about buying.

If you see what you want, we feel confident that our prices will be right.

To Business Men:

If you are a recent comer and intend opening an office, come to us for your office furniture, such as

ROLL-TOP DESKS, CHAIRS, ETC.

We carry a large assortment of desks and chairs and have no fear but what we can suit you in quality and price.

Remember, nothing makes so favorable an impression as a well furnished office.

Our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the
responsibility
on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Iseberg" and "J. O. Pfiffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Gattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

IN THE LATEST STYLES
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Kugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Lace and Embroidery Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Redingates, Square and Arch Firebricks.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rail (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Trans-Continent Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 30, 1898

A STOCK EXCHANGE.

The plan of organizing a stock exchange is excellent. So long as stocks are bought and sold, as they will be, the more quickly the method of disposing of them to the best advantage is adopted the better it will be for all.

That stock exchanges are used for speculative purposes, and many persons are inevitably ruined thereby, is true enough. So are potatoes used for making whiskey in Ireland. So can the juice of the sugar cane be fermented, and converted into alcohol. The argument urged by some that a stock exchange will tempt young men to venture into undesirable speculations, is the foolish and impracticable argument that a young man should be best educated by keeping him away from temptation. The best education a young man can have is to face temptations and "down" them. The best way for a soldier to meet his enemy is not to run away from him, but face him.

Every few years on the Mainland there have been hysterical periods, during which laws have been passed forbidding speculation in stocks, grain or coin. As these fetters on free trade injure commerce, they are either repealed or become dead letters. The moment business of many kinds assumes certain proportions, exchanges are more than useful; they are necessary. They will, of course, be used for speculative purposes. Indeed all business has a definite element of speculation in it. The Chinese vegetable gardener raises lettuce, on the theory, or speculation, that some one will buy it. Sometimes he finds no purchasers. His speculation has failed.

The stock exchanges do not necessarily create business. They regulate it, if it exists. Able men have tried for thirty years to establish a mining stock exchange in New York City. Every effort has failed. Look at the general market quotations. There is no mining list, because there are no substantial mining properties to be dealt with. A stock exchange does not flourish on "wild cat" stuff. The San Francisco brokers will say that.

There should be here one of the cleanest stock exchanges in the country. Its first rule should be, that no stocks should be dealt in where figures are "played with." In all probability there will, in the course of time, be some very shady transactions by some local corporations. Men here are quite like men elsewhere. Vice as well as Virtue follows the Flag. The men who will deal hereafter in stocks will not stand on bed rock values, but on rather a high scaffolding of prices. The time will come when they will be forced to prop themselves up by various "contrivances."

A stock exchange, managed by men of character will do much to prevent irregularities. Such is experience elsewhere. So it should be here.

INDUSTRIES FOR HAWAIIAN WOMEN.

An essay read by a native girl on the above mentioned subject at the closing exercises of the Kamehameha School for Girls, appears in another column.

It reviews with much intelligence the situation, and tells the plain truth.

The ideal industry for the native women, and indeed, for all women on the Islands who are forced to work for a living is one that finds a ready market abroad. The home market is insignificant, and quickly glutted. Such industries can be found. But, as we have said before, the proper ones cannot be found and established without much intelligent persistent, and self-denying work by some one who has the true missionary spirit in him. It is a work that has no "boom" in view. It requires infinite patience and indomitable pluck. The cases are rare where a man of brains and energy has been willing to sacrifice his own interests for the industrial salvation of others. We are only beginning to learn that this industrial salvation is the forerunner of spiritual salvation. The Apostle of Industry has as high a mission as the Apostle of Religion, if he acts in the same spirit. The philanthropists are learning in the great cities that "iron" does not flourish when there is want, and hunger and dirt and vicious surroundings.

It would be a most befitting sequel to the missionary work on these Islands if one or more of those born in the faith, should rear in his youth and strength, and spend his years in making this an Industrial Paradise.

Whether or not the native women, with their unfortunate environments, will avail themselves of any new methods of earning a living, is an open

question. We hope that they will. But, aside from them, there is an increasing number of Portuguese women, as well as those of other races, who are entitled to the utmost consideration in providing ways and means for relieving them from the heavy burdens of daily toil.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

One of the problems which agitates the newly constituted Hawaiian-American citizen is, whether or not he belongs to one of the American political parties, and, if so, which.

As evidence of its vitality and Americanism, Hilo has already taken the field with the declaration of a number of her leading citizens that they are sincere, true blue Republicans, the genuine brand.

Some of our esteemed fellow townsmen think that it is time to "wake up the boys" in Honolulu and organize a Republican Club here.

If there is anything to be gained either to the individual members of the organizations or to this community through the organization of political clubs, divided on the lines of the national American parties, let them be organized by all means, the sooner the better. We want all the practical as well as theoretical benefits of American citizenship. But before we launch forth on the broad ocean of American partizan politics let us make sure that, for the common good, we will benefit, and not injure, ourselves by so doing.

It may be that the Hilo idea is the right one, and the Advertiser has no harsh words for any one who feels the spirit of patriotism swelling in his bosom to such an extent that he must tell right away whether he sympathizes with the Republicans, Democrats, or Populists; but the following suggestions are tentatively made:

In the first place, the Joint Resolution of Annexation annexes Hawaii, but leaves practically all details for future settlement by Congress.

Among these details is the question of citizenship and the privileges of voting.

Although we are all now under the national protection of the American Government so far as laws and statutes are concerned we have only the voting privileges granted by the laws of Hawaii.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, no person, whether previously an American citizen or not has any power to vote in Hawaii on any subject whatsoever except in accordance with the laws of Hawaii, and for the purposes which such laws set forth.

One of the subjects which the Commission now visiting Hawaii will report upon and concerning which Congress in due course will act, is this very question of who shall vote, what the conditions of voting shall be, and what we shall vote for.

This, and many other questions in which we are all vitally interested, will come before Congress at its next session and probably several succeeding Congresses.

The present Congress is Republican in the House of Representatives; in the Senate, not quite half is Republican, while the Democrats and Populists together constitute a majority.

Under these circumstances, is it wise for leading citizens here to be declaring themselves to belong to this, or the other partizan organization? Is it not sounder for us to go to Washington as a united Hawaii and simply as Hawaiians, asking as non-partizans from all parties in Congress that which is fair and just to all?

It is true that the Republican party more than any other has been responsible for annexation. But the Republicans could not have carried annexation but for the assistance of both Populists and Democrats. While expressing all due appreciation of the support given to our cause by President McKinley and our Republican friends we can never forget that in season and out of season that staunch Democrat, Senator Morgan and the leading Independent Populist Senator Kyle have been annexationists and supporters of our cause to as great an extent as if they had been the direct representatives of Hawaii.

To accept of their invaluable assistance and now at the very first moment before our territorial pinfeathers have started when we have no vote on any subject whatsoever and are still supplicants at Washington for rights and privileges is not good policy for us to slay our Democratic and Populist friends in the "ace" and tell them that having made us of them we have no more use for them and pro tem ourselves members of a party we do to them?

To organize part as a this stage on national lines would seem to be premature. No benefit could have been pointed out while certain objections appear in view.

The question is one worth of consideration before further action is taken.

BUILDING LOTS.

One of the few advantages of centralized government in Europe is the power to regulate the growth of cities and towns; to improve streets, regulate buildings and increase and beautify public parks.

Public opinion must do these things in democracy, but the average public opinion in the majority of places is yet uneducated. There are some instances, however, of remarkably fine work. Of these Washington City is the most prominent.

One of the bad features of the opening up of new urban and suburban properties is the small size of the lots. No law forbids it, and public opinion about it is indifferent. At the same time these small lots tend to injure the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

If that part of the town, which lies between the old missionary settlement and Punahoa, had been stingly divided up into lots 50x100 feet, twenty years ago, we should not have much to be proud of in the way of attractive gardens and homesteads.

One could wish that no residence should occupy less than an acre of ground, and that the law so declared. Since however, land has advanced in price, it is beyond the means of the average resident to hold that area of land, and we must submit to the cramping up of our residences.

Downing in his work on gardening says there is a great difference between residence and a home. No one conceives a home in a large city, a home made up of bricks and mortar, with the earth covered with pavements. It is only the residence, a dwelling house that is found there. The "home" demands space and air, and trees, and grass and flowers. It is a pity that in the development of our suburbs this idea of homes cannot be kept prominent.

Secretary Day was an unknown man, one of the many thousands of well trained lawyers, possessed of a good share of common sense, respected by their neighbors, and hardly known beyond their county limits.

President McKinley, his neighbor and friend, gave him one of the opportunities that Senator Grimes mentions. So he at once rose to it, acquitted himself well and in a few months became favorably known to the whole nation.

The wicked Spaniards gave Dewey an opportunity. Does any one believe that there are not many men in the navy and army who would have risen to the occasion if the opportunity had been offered to any one of them?

If the inner thoughts of very many of the volunteer officers were revealed, it will appear that, aside from patriotic motives, their enlistment was largely due to a desire to find these opportunities, to secure political advancement through the reputation of the soldier.

There can be no better comment on the entire absence of class rule in American politics than the selection of an unknown man like Mr. Day to act substantially as Secretary of State for a nation of 75,000,000 of inhabitants.

These are the words of an intelligent enterprising, well educated young white man, born here, a "missionary," and anxious to get upon the soil:

"I know something about agriculture, but I need more land for raising small crops. I cannot get it on this Island, at any moderate price, and indeed not less than an exorbitant price. The land subject to natural irrigation is all taken up. Only large tracts remain, which are only valuable through expensive irrigation works, which small farmers cannot afford to set up. The sugar plantations are rapidly taking up these lands, and men like myself cannot get them, excepting under leases, and on condition that we all raise cane. What shall we do? I have given up and taken a clerkship."

The situation then on this Island is this, there is little or no land, suitably irrigated to be obtained by men of moderate means. The Portuguese have steadily made this complaint for several years. The only land remaining is in large tracts, which require expensive irrigation works.

These tracts are rapidly passing into the hands of capitalists and sugar planters. A large and the best part of the northern part of this Island is now in the hands of the planter. What is to be done about it? It is believed by some that American labor may be employed on several of the plantations and such privileges granted them, in the way of houses, and garden lands and wages that they will be contented and become good citizens.

What wages will content them, what surroundings will be sufficient is an open question. If American laborers with families do immigrate and cultivate the cane lands, they must be paid living wages. What are living wages?

There is still a more important matter, the question of homes that is, holdings in fee simple so dear to the Anglo-Saxon and indeed to every intelligent man's heart.

Aside from these serious questions, it is an equally serious question the practical exclusion from the soil of this Island of many excellent men like the person whose words are quoted by reason of the absorption of the land by the plantations. It excludes small farmers of all races and makes the backbone of the community a hired class, held more or less strongly by plantation managers for permanent occupation. For the plantations

will retain control of their own soil. If the young man, whose words we cite, a kamaaina, cannot find a location, how can an immigrant find one unless he has large capital?

These facts bear strongly on the question already asked by some very intelligent and friendly visitors. Are we not at the parting of the ways, the one leading to a final Asiatic cast to social life here, the other to the final social dominance of the Americans? Some do believe that we are far beyond the parting of the ways, and have already cast the future of our local civilization.

It is a very serious matter when there is an urgent demand at present for more than 3,000 Asiatic laborers, at the very time we are urging our fellow citizens of the Mainland to stay away, and even the kamaaina are crowded out.

SECRETARY DAY.

Someone asked Senator Grimes, the war governor of the State of Iowa, and a United States Senator for four terms, if the average ability of public men was not declining. He replied that you could find in nearly every county in the United States men who would, if appointed, make excellent Presidents, Senators and statesmen generally. Statesmen needed only some common sense, he said, and if they had that, give them an opportunity, and they became famous.

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more or less strongly by plantation managers for permanent occupation. For the plantations

A LAW REFORMATION.

One of the very best illustrations of the fact that one community stubbornly refuses to take on trust the experience of another community, however valuable that experience may be, is seen in the past persistent refusal of the British Parliament to enact a law allowing a person charged with crime to testify in his own behalf. In other words the usages and habits of the British people, like all other people, are only slowly modified, if at all, by reasons and the experience of the people.

For many years the American States have granted this right to persons charged with crime. The best American jurists, whose opinions are profoundly respected by British statesmen, approve of this practice, but the British public until now has stubbornly refused to accept their opinions.

We quoted recently from that remarkable book titled "The Crowd," a statement to the effect that men do not act on their reasons, but on their sentiments and habits. And Lord Bacon said of men: "Their discourses and speeches are according to their learning and infused opinions; but their deeds are after as they have been accustomed."

When Salmon P. Chase was war treasurer under President Lincoln, he was asked why Congress debated the serious financial questions without reference to wide experience of the European States. He replied that the American people must first get into difficulties before they learned the right way to get out of them, and they would take no European experience on trust.

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After many years of delay the British Parliament has now passed a law permitting persons charged with crime to testify. British writers declare that "it is the greatest legal reform since the days of Romilly." This great legal reform existed in America before many of the younger members of the bar were born.

MAHAN'S OPINION.

Captain Mahan is extremely annoyed at the attempt of Schley's admirers to deprive Sampson of the credit of making the admirable fight off Santiago. He declares that the battle was fought just as Sampson planned it in nearly every particular. It was not even necessary for him to be present. If the Spanish admiral had entirely changed the conditions, so that Schley had been called upon to invent a new plan of battle, Sampson relations to it would have been changed.

Captain Mahan says: "At Santiago all the dispositions prior to action, and for over a month before were made by the commander-in-chief. A number of orders, issued from time to time by him, for the enforcement of the close watch of the harbor's mouth, were published in the Washington Post of July 27, and I presume by other journals as well. There is very strong ground for believing that Cervera's attempt to escape by day instead of by night—the incident of his conduct which has been most widely censured and is most inexplicable—was due to the fact that the United States ships kept so close to the harbor mouth at night that a dash like his, desperate at best, had a better chance when the ships were at day distance. This was so stated, substantially, to Admiral Sampson by the Captain of the Colon. If so, the merit of this, forcing the enemy to action under disadvantageous conditions—and it is one of the highest achievements of military art—belongs to the commander-in-chief. It was the great decisive feature of the campaign, from start to finish. Few naval authorities, I imagine, will dispute this statement."

Commodore Schley himself gives the credit of the victory to Sampson.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Dewey never "reports progress." He is the premier on complete work.

It will be expected of General King that his next novel will be a story with at least chapters of Hawaiian setting.

"Cable and Canal" make an alliteration that means much to Hawaii nel. But the doomers must be held down, just the same.

Detection of adulterations in food is the latest use of the Roentgen ray. This new penetration appears to have limitless adaptability.

It is believed that the military authorities may be depended upon to select a favorable and agreeable site for the permanent garrison.

Better late than never with Red Cross women nurses for the Philippines. They have been prominent in Cuba ever since the war opened.

Such

THAT KAU MAIL

Hart Describes the Route Taken By Carrier.

Pack Horse Is Used—Five Hours for Seventeen Miles—Says Duty Is Done.

Walohinu, Kau, Aug. 19, 1898.

MR. EDITOR.—Please allow me sufficient space in your column to contradict the charges made by "A Resident," whose complaint concerning the mail service between Pahala and Waiohini appeared in your issue of Aug. 9th.

I am fully convinced that there is no reason for complaint in this respect. To the best of my knowledge the postmaster general's representative at Waiohini does his duty in regard to the Hilo mail service. When a mail from Hilo is expected, the mail carrier is despatched to Pahala the day before its arrival at that place, so that he may return without unnecessary delay. Now, allowing it to be seventeen miles from Waiohini to Pahala, according to the estimate made by "A Resident," I would ask any reasonable person if it is possible to cover this distance in less than five hours, when we take into account that the mail carrier, after leaving Pahala, must go to Punalu'u, and from thence to Hilea, afterwards to Honuapo, thence to Naalehu before his final arrival at Waiohini. Another circumstance worthy of consideration is, that a pack horse must be employed for transmitting the mail, which, on some occasions is quite large. I would ask "A Resident" if he (speaking with sincerity) would be willing to provide horses and deliver the mail at Waiohini regularly in three hours, after the delay caused in visiting the above mentioned places. If his answer is in the affirmative then the law for "cruelty to animals" might be effective. But, probably, "A Resident" has an axe to grind.

I have spoken to several persons, who allow that five hours is a very reasonable time.

Thanking you for the space allowed, I am, Yours respectfully,

WM. P. HART.

AUGUST TERM.

Circuit Court Continues—Schooner Labrador.

In the matter of the condemnation of the British schooner Labrador, for smuggling opium, it has been agreed between litigants that the recorded testimony of the Japanese cook, Sam, shall be used and have force as if dehydrated in person. A. M. Brown for prosecution; Charles Clarke for defense.

In A. Mouritz vs. Elizabeth and Charles Cockett, defendants have given notice that their motion to fix a day for hearing argument on their demurrer will be called up at 9 o'clock tomorrow, Wednesday, morning. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; De Bolt and Hemshall for defendants.

The Lucas-Perry boundary case occupied the attention of Judge Stanley's court all of yesterday.

In the suit of W. C. Ach vs. Uwini Johnson, et al., bill for partition, defendant named has filed in the Circuit Court an answer to complaint in which she says that the allegations contained in the complainant's complaint are true; and the defendant further says that since the suit was filed she conveyed all her interest now or hereafter, whether in law or in equity, to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration.

The Lucas-Perry case was opened in Judge Stanley's court before a foreign jury Saturday. Kinney & Ballou for petitioner; Hartwell and Robertson for respondent.

At noon Saturday Judge Stanley announced that the August term would continue until further notice. The term really expired by limitation with last week.

Ex-Governor Hogg Here.

Ex-Governor James Hogg of Texas is in the city. He arrived by the Arizona yesterday. Miss Hogg, his daughter, accompanies him. Mr. Hogg visits Honolulu for pleasure, but also has an eye to safe investments. He comes from Tyler, through now residing in Austin, and is one of the best known men of his State.

Premier Seddon.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), August 12.—When the Aorangi left New South Wales a general election was proceeding. Premier Seddon is in fear of his life. He recently stated in the House of Representatives that the threat had been made that there would be no peace in the country until he was shot. (Premier Seddon has visited Honolulu twice in recent years.)

Okuma Wins.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The elections to the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet promise a sweeping majority for Count Okuma's Government. The estimates for the next fiscal year show a deficit of 50,000,000 yen.

It Pays Expenses.

The Transmississippi Exposition, at Omaha, has not only paid running expenses, but also reduced its floating indebtedness. Between this and the date of closing, November 1, thinks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the great show will even improve the fine record.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A Temporary Tent to Be Installed at Camp McKinley at Once.

A meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to consider temporary work at Camp McKinley. It was stated that there was a large tent in town which could be procured for service until the new one arrived from the Coast. Mr. Coleman was instructed to secure the tent if possible today and to install it at once at the camp. The reception to Associate Secretary Brock has been postponed to September 15, as it was desired to give school teachers and pupils the opportunity of attending.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors will be held next Monday evening, September 5.

The Y. M. C. A. is again keeping open house to the Boys in Blue. A large number from the Arizona and Camp McKinley visit the rooms every day.

BY THE CHINESE

Commission Receives a Memorial From Colony.

Number of Important Requests Made—Most Favored Nation, Travel—Children—Clerks.

Chinese Commercial Agent Goo Kim yesterday presented to the American-Hawaiian Commission a memorial relating to the status of Chinese in Hawaii and their desires with respect to laws of this country. The memorial comes directly from the United Chinese Society and is signed by most of the Chinese merchants of the town. After dwelling at length upon the status of the Chinese colony, the memorialists submit the following requests:

(a) That in all matters pertaining to the ownership of property and in all personal rights they shall enjoy the same privileges as the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and as they have hitherto enjoyed the same under the laws of the Hawaiian Government.

(b) That all Chinese who have become naturalized under the laws of Hawaii, and all children born in Hawaii of parents, in whole or in part, Chinese, be eligible to become citizens of the United States of America, on taking an oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

(c) That they be permitted the right of transit to and from all other parts of the United States.

(d) That in the laws and regulations affecting the immigration of Chinese laborers special provision be made for the importation from time to time by the owners of rice plantations of a limited number of Chinese laborers to work such plantations.

(e) That the Chinese be permitted to bring into this country their children in China for the purposes of education or employment, and to send them to China for education or business training for a limited number of years, and also to bring in women of good character.

(f) That the Chinese merchants be permitted to import clerks for their business establishments.

(g) That in the matters of taxation, and licensing, and in the pursuit of their occupations, whether professional, mercantile or industrial, no discrimination be made against them, and that they be accorded the same privileges as are given to other residents in the community.

(h) That the system of penal labor contracts be abolished.

Following this a long memorandum is presented, setting forth the reasons why the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States should not apply here, and a tabulated statement of the number of Chinese, wealth, amount of taxes paid, etc.

United States Coal.

About three hundred tons of coal is piled up on Oceanic wharf awaiting the arrival of the trooship Arizona—or Scandia—"first come, first served."

The colliers Enterprise, Sea King, C. F. Sargent and Vincent are all discharging coal for the United States Government. There is something over 5,000 tons from these vessels and there is quite a pile now near the old fish-market and marks of T. H. Davies & Co.'s warehouse is another lot in the open. These are in addition to the coal piled in the U. S. coal shed across from the public market. About half of the coal now discharging is for the transports and charged to the U. S. army. The coal for the navy is contained in the Government sheds and is only used for replenishing the men-of-war's bunkers.

Arizona Sick.

There were ten sick men on the Arizona. One has measles, one mumps and the others fevers. There are four cases of typhoid fever, counting the death last night. All of the sick were removed to the military hospital yesterday.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenton, that state was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BIG MEN ARE BACK

Commission Party Returns From Hawaii.

Two Meetings at Milc-Olaa and Volcano-Kilauea—Reception By Natives.

The Philadelphia returned Saturday afternoon. Senator Morgan was a passenger by her. He suffered considerably from sea-sickness between the Islands and left the party at Hilo. The other Commissioners returned by the Kinau yesterday. Kailua was the last place stopped at for any length of time. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was a passenger by the Kinau.

All along the route the Commissioners were cordially welcomed. At Hilo a big mass meeting was held last Wednesday night. Spreckels hall was crowded. On the platform were: Senators Morgan and Cullom, Representative Hilt, Justice Frear, Attorney-General Smith and Messrs. Little, Desha and Mason of the Hilo committee. Colonel Little presided. The speakers were Senator Cullom, Mr. Hilt, Judge Frear, Colonel Little, W. O. Smith, Mr. Desha and Mr. Galbraith. Remarks by the first two frequently elicited applause from the big audience.

Next morning the party went to the Volcano, stopping on the way at Olaa where a spread was given by the planters. The coffee men also addressed the Commissioners on their needs, requesting, among other things, exemption from taxation during non-productive stage of crops. At Hilo, Friday night a big meeting was held in Haili church.

About 150 people met the two small boats from the Kinau, at Kailua, Saturday morning. After a preliminary discussion between the Commissioners and prominent people on the wharf the entire gathering adjourned to the village church where a meeting was held. Judge Wright, a prominent native, introduced the Commissioners and Sheriff Nahale read a signed memorial of greeting, expressing affection and respect for the visitors, and reliance in the wisdom of the Commission and the confidence that the interests and prosperity of the people were in safe hands. Senator Cullom responded, thanking the people for their expressions of confidence. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I recognize you as fellow citizens of the United States and the flag of our country will keep up forever and I want you to understand that no more change—no more changes are to be feared. You and I are fellows and our children will be, too, forever fellow citizens." Great applause.

Mr. Hilt, Judge Frear and Attorney-General Smith made short addresses. Soon after the meeting the party embarked and sailed for Honolulu.

The Ex-Queen had a word with all of the American Commissioners on the trip. On the voyage from Kailua she had quite a long chat with Mr. Hilt. It was reported yesterday afternoon that she intended seeing the Commission some time this week.

S. S. ARIZONA.

Big Transport Was Once a Noted Atlantic Grayhound.

The steamship Arizona biggest and fastest steamer in the Pacific was formerly of the Guion Line and was a crack liner, holding the record for speed between New York and Liverpool in '74 and '75. She was built in Glasgow in 1873 and in 1897 was rebuilt throughout with complete new machinery. Her registered tonnage is 3,375, and she has a speed of 15 knots.

The Arizona is schooner rigged and has four masts.

Last year she was purchased by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and taken from

Glasgow to Hongkong where she entered in the trade between that port and Puget Sound. She was purchased this Spring by the United States Government.

The Arizona made a fine run down,

the actual running time being six days and two hours having stopped on the way for six hours to repair a steam valve.

She sailed from San Francisco at 12:30 noon on the 21st inst. and dropped anchor off the harbor at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The following are the officers of the Arizona: Captain John Barneson, Chief Officer C. W. Ames, Second Officer H. K. Sturte, Third Officer Louis Murch, Fourth Officer, W. F. Whitney, Fifth Officer L. C. Cherry, Chief Engineer J. J. Murphy, First Assistant Engineer F. Dyer, Second Assistant Engineer M. Donovan, Third Assistant Engineer S. Birmingham, Fourth Assistant Engineer F. Gibbs, Purser F. Houghton, Freight Clerk F. Schupp, Surgeon Dr. O'Gorman, Steward C. Christie, Quartermaster (U. S.) Captain A. Terry, Quartermaster's Clerk J. How. The crew numbers 108 men.

S. S. Alliance.

The steamer Alliance was built about two years ago by the Oakland Iron Works for the Coast lumber trade and is owned by Gray and Mitchell of San Francisco. She is of 738 tons net dead. Her officers are Captain E. M. Hardwick, Chief Officer A. Donelson, 2nd Officer B. Wood, Chief Engineer H. Schneider, First Assistant Engineer J. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Fox, Purser J. W. Whitehead, Steward J. H. Close. There are 42 in the crew.

GOOD

BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you: but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For illnesses take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with AYER'S Sarsaparilla. One aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4%.

Hawaiian Commercial at San Francisco \$27.12%.

Col. and Mrs. Parker have returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Davey made about thirty pictures on the trip with the Commission.

A Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters is being organized at Hilo.

The all Hawaii base ball team has given over the idea of visiting Honolulu.

Kamehameha schools will reopen next Monday, September 5, for the fall term.

A sprinkling cart has been secured at Camp McKinley, with the best results.

Professor Theo. Richards will soon engage in his new work under the Hawaiian Board.

Lieut. Col. Ruhlen is now head of the quartermaster department of American forces in Hawaii.

Capt. J. L. Carter is drilling Company I, Hilo, twice a week. He has 70 men in the ranks.

Chaplain Schwartz of the New York regiment, who arrived Saturday, is an Episcopal minister.

W. E. Rowell was reelected second Lieutenant of Company H last evening by a vote of 18 to 16.

It is learned that Kahauiki is still favored as a permanent garrison for United States troops.

Fourteen bags of mail came by the Arizona. This is considered quite a good deal for three days.

At Hilo the award for the building of the Victorian annex to the hospital has been made to W. T. Paty.

Three orders for vacuum pumps have been received at the Honolulu Iron Works in the past ten days.

It is said that Welch & Co., of San Francisco, are to have a large block of stock in the new Waialua plantation.

The course for the September 10 championship rowing events at Pearl Harbor has been surveyed and staked out.

N. E. Gedge will put up another cottage on his lot at the corner of Richards and Hotel streets for office purposes.

Manuel Vasconcelles, the young Portuguese who stole chickens from Wm. White, was given six months at hard labor.

The unused hurrah left over from July 4 and Flag Day will come in handy during the approaching regatta season.

There are 1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition on the Arizona besides a large lot of supplies for the troops in Manila.

Up to the time the Arizona left only a very few American ships had gone into Havana harbor. The condition of

the ship is not known.

Second Officer H. K. Struve, of the trooship Arizona, is a son of Mayor Struve of Seattle whose family is one of the most prominent in Washington.

Mr. Struve was formerly in command of the steamship Haytian Republic which came into such prominence some five years ago at Portland.

He is now in command of the Arizona.

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WORK FOR GIRLS

Essay of a Hawaiian Young Lady on the Subject.

SEVERAL PLANS SUGGESTED

Girls Are Urged to Seek Employment—Some Work at Hand—How Places May Be Created.

(This is the paper of Miss Lewa Iokla, who has just graduated from the Normal Department of the Kamehameha School for Girls, of which Miss Ida Pope is principal.)

What special lines of work are there which can be established and made practical as industries for girls of the Hawaiian race? This is one of the most important questions of the present day in Hawaii.

In larger countries, there are many industries for girls and women. But here there are no employments by which a large number of Hawaiian girls are enabled to gain a livelihood.

There are hundreds of girls who are being educated in private and public schools. As education advances, the needs and wants multiply. How are these desires to be gratified? In order to meet these needs, there must be provided means for an honest livelihood. These means cannot be secured by going back and living the lives that the former generations have lived; but some advancement must be made to make any progress. Old conditions pass away; new conditions must be met.

Some young women of the present generation wish to live independent lives and be supported by the labor of their own hands. The only way to secure this independence is by dignifying labor. There are many of us, too many, I fear, who do not consider it a dignified thing to labor, especially if it is not respectable. We should be proud of the opportunity to work, and not be ashamed of it. If we entertain the least feeling of false pride in our hearts, we should root it out and destroy it. We should not despise any work, however menial it may be, if it is honest labor; but should be eager to do the best work that the lowest work which is given to us is but a noble position. We should be following in the steps of our beloved Lord and Master, who walked by the blue sea of Galilee a lowly carpenter.

One of the daily papers has given to the public suggestions as to the development of industries to give girls work. If these suggestions are practical, they may be the salvation of many of the daughters of Hawaii, not by bringing them to the lives of these girls who wish to be independent, means by which they may maintain themselves in honest and useful ways.

There are two kinds of industries to be considered, industries to supply foreign markets and industries for home trade. If staple industries could be started, it would not be difficult to find markets for the products. London, Paris and New York are the market places of the world and staple articles which are of the best quality will not fail to find purchasers in these places.

The editor of the Advertiser favors the founding of a school of Horticulture and has written editorials on the subject. This industry, if practical, would not only furnish employment in one line, but in diverse ways, giving occupation to women as well as to men.

In many tropical and semi-tropical countries, people engage in the business of flower and plant culture, as much as men do in the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples, and special individuals and companies have made immense fortunes in these ways. The climate of Hawaii is well adapted to the raising of ferns, palms, fuchsias and many kinds of flowers. Our mountain sides are covered with a numberless variety of ferns. These ferns might be cultivated on a large scale, and thus furnish an industry in themselves, for people in foreign lands would not only be glad to buy, but eager to buy them for conservatories and private houses for decorative and private uses.

It is probable that San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific Coast would furnish markets for the ferns and palms, so that there would not be need of sending them far. East, in the United States, there is not a single Hawaiian girl who does not love flowers. If we cherish the beautiful flowers, we should love to cultivate them. Whenever an Hawaiian girl goes, the meanest flowers or ferns are woven and transformed into beautiful garlands. Might not this love of plants be put into more practical use than of growing daily bread?

The manufacture of perfume, if rightly started, might become a successful industry of the Islands. There is a kind of flower called by the Hawaiians "kali," but in science is an acacia, which grows wild on the Islands. Dr. Lyons, who was once a teacher of Oahu College, said, "This is the class of oil which every cultivated plant would be of great value to perfume makers; and a way of distilling the perfume could be found which would be cheap enough to bring a profit when sold." Other things have also been mentioned, such as the raising of spices and the vanilla bean.

A second industry which has been brought to our notice by the press, and in whose favor I shall speak, is the manufacture of kid-gloves. The best gloves are made from the skins of kids, others from sheep, lamb and deer skins. There will always be a demand for gloves, as long as the sun continues to shine and willing to take hold of the work, whatever it may be, and do it to the best of our ability? It lies with us to decide. Shall we not make an effort ourselves to forward these industries and not leave all to others to do?

If the moral and social progress of the land depends upon the women, then there is a great work for us, and now is the time to do it. Let us not leave our part of the work undone. Let us open the way for the next generation by being self-respecting and self-supporting women.

Get up into noble manhood and womanhood. It is a grand thing to be trusted and loved by children. It would not only be the means of self-support, but it would give a way for spiritual growth and train a generation to be better mothers.

Will not the profession of a trained nurse be a profitable employment for Hawaiian girls? Young women should consider the subject well before taking up this work, for it requires severe and rigid training. This profession is not an easy one. It requires persistent effort and a strong constitution to endure nights and days without sleep. It requires both self-control and self-possession, for a Hawaiian girl could be trained as a nurse. They could do much good for their own race in this line. We know Hawaiians are generally afraid of foreign physicians and medicines, but seeing a nurse of their own race would help them to allay or cause them to entirely abandon their fear. We see a certain line under the supervision of Mrs. Thompson, of Kamehameha, the children of the free kindergartens have, twice a week, received the attention and care of nurses. The assistants have been Hawaiian girls.

Another industry which would be of great benefit to the young women of Hawaii is that of laundry work. In earlier days, laundry work and great-grandmothers used to take in washing and ironing. They were not ashamed to do this. We know that their education and bringing up were different from ours; still securing a better education ought not to make us despise honest labor. This story was once told in my presence. A young woman who possessed an intelligent mind and was educated with high honors from one of the best colleges. She, not caring to enter into the overcrowded profession of a school teacher, decided to take up laundry work. After visiting many laundry establishments in Europe and studying the business very carefully, she returned home and started in a small laundry in the establishment which in time became prosperous. There are many people here who are anxious to get some one who can do up their fine dresses for them. They do not like to give them to the laundrymen here, but are only too glad to give them to some one whom they can trust and who will work reasonable prices for them. I have spent many years in boarding schools and have seen some of the best ironing done by Hawaiian girls. I know that they are very capable in this branch of work; and I do not think it is starting much when I say, that should this industry be started on the Islands, the Hawaiian girls in this line cannot be surpassed by girls of other nationalities. The daughters of Hawaii will have a delicate and magic touch if they are trained in the right way.

There are other things which the Hawaiian girls can do, sewing, housekeeping, nursing of children, weaving and embroidery; but there is sharp competition between the Hawaiian women and the women of other nationalities. The women of these nationalities have learned the needful art for many generations, but the Hawaiians are just entering the field. Housekeeping was once a chief employment of the Hawaiians, but now this has died out. And they have taken their places. Is it too late for the Hawaiians to regain these places? Have the Asiatics crowded them out altogether? There are girls who are and have been trained in boarding schools as housekeepers. Can these girls enter the field, and will they be willing to take up the work with these men? These fathers and mothers for generations back have been trained for service?

Weaving might be a successful industry on a small scale. A few can earn a living by it. Weaving done by Hawaiian is beautiful and artistic, and commands fair prices. There is always a ready market for well made Hawaiian fabric. Since this subject of Hawaiian industry has been brought before the consideration of the public, two steps have been taken in the right direction. A department of agriculture is to be introduced in the course of study in the Government Normal School and also in the Kamehameha Manual Training School for the benefit of the best especially. Cannot something be done for the benefit of the girls? Is it the duty of the public or of the private school to do this? It is unquestionably the duty of both. It is the duty of the community in this interest it ought to have in training the girls for the work in the public schools; and it is the duty of the private school to advance both the intellectual and practical sides of a child's life. There is objection to this; as many of the private schools have not the money to organize such industries. The Rev. Father Bishop of Honolulu endowed the Kamehameha School for Girls. Would it not be working according to her wishes if a part of this sum be expended in starting industries by which the girls would be able to get means of support after they leave school? In starting these industries will not be an easy task, but the means of money are needed and also men and women who have an abundance of practical business ability and who have keen foresight. Deep thinking and planning are essential in this matter. It may take a long time to start these industries, but they can be started when the competent persons are found. These industries will become a realization for Hawaiian girls, as we read, and willing to take hold of the work, whatever it may be, and do it to the best of our ability? It lies with us to decide. Shall we not make an effort ourselves to forward these industries and not leave all to others to do?

If the moral and social progress of the land depends upon the women, then there is a great work for us, and now is the time to do it. Let us not leave our part of the work undone. Let us open the way for the next generation by being self-respecting and self-supporting women.

COLUMBIA TO HAWAII.

A greeting to you, Hawaii, Gem of the western sea!

You are now a precious sister 'neath the banner of the free.

Your years of weary waiting now have ended and you stand

Forever and eternally, a part of my fair land.

You are fitted, dainty sister, for the place that you have won,

And your onward march of progress has not yet or half begun,

For a future great and peaceful for our latest child I see

At the pivot of the commerce of the mighty western sea.

—Will E. Malden.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live.

Senator Morgan, the Commissioner of Health, recommended the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOOGS, Stumptown, Clither Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SPEAK ON MAUI

Commissioners Making Addresses to the People.

NATIVES NOW SHOW INTEREST

Attend Meetings and Ask Questions—Are Told That Old Glory is at Masthead to Stay.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, Aug. 25.—One of the most memorable meetings ever held on Maui was that of Tuesday afternoon, the 23d, in Pala Foreign Church, called for the purpose of greeting President McKinley's Commissioners to Hawaii.

Residents of Makawao of all nationalities, including the native Hawaiian predominating, coming from all parts of the district, completely filled the large auditorium.

The platform, upon which were seated Commissioners Hitt, Culom and Frear, Attorney General W. O. Smith, Judge Kalua, Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Dr. E. G. Beckwith, was adorned with palms and other potted plants, a beautiful American flag completely concealing the pulpit.

It was about 3:30 p. m. when Senator Baldwin, who acted as presiding officer, introduced Commissioner Culom, whose careful and thoughtful delivery made a fine impression. Among many things, he stated that the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was not a war measure, but a change made after long and thorough consideration and was a permanent one.

The Commission was to seek the greatest good for every section of the United States to the prejudice of none. Congressman Hitt's oratory was more in a humorous vein. He also emphasized the permanency of annexation, declaring that the great nation of the United States—perhaps the greatest on earth—would rather spend a billion dollars and fit out a thousand warships than lose the tiniest fragment of territory. He congratulated the people of Hawaii upon annexation, for the government of a small, petty nation was always liable to many changes and revolutions, but that of a mighty nation, like the United States, never changes. The purpose of the Commission was to arrange a government here which should be in harmony with the whole nation of which the Hawaiian Islands were now a part. For that reason the Commissioners were a constant interrogatory point, seeking information from all sources.

Judge Frear, after complimenting Makawao people, requested that since the great people of the United States were willing to do so much for the Hawaiian people, they should do their part and should meet them half way. Judge Kalua spoke in Hawaiian in a most dramatic manner. He said that if any one in the audience still had any doubts or questions to ask they should express them now or forever hold their peace. He pointed to the band on his hat, bearing the Hawaiian colors and the legend in Hawaiian "The Flag I Love," and declared that there was not time enough to tell of his deep affection for the old flag, but these stars (grasping the American colors which draped the pulpit) like those which look down from Heaven, "will guard and protect us from all dangers whatsoever." Judge Kalua's eloquence was much applauded, as were also the speeches of the three commissioners.

Dr. E. G. Beck, with the sentiments of Maui people when he said, after looking upon the faces of Senator Culom and Representative Hitt, that he was satisfied that they would arrange the best government possible for the Islands. He also compared the annexation of Hawaii to the United States to the placing of a feather in the helmet of the American Goddess of Liberty.

Senator Culom moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Attorney General Smith for his services as interpreter and for his invaluable services to the Commissioners upon their tour. The motion received unanimous assent, as did also one put by Dr. Beckwith that thanks be extended to President McKinley for sending such fine Commissioners to Hawaii. Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith amended the motion by adding "in sending old men instead of young ones." While Mr. Beckwith was making his amendment Commissioner Hitt pointed vigorously to Senator Culom.

The meeting adjourned after singing the first and last stanzas of "America."

At 5 p. m. the commissioners and party took a special train from Pala to Kaluhi, where the steamer Claudio waited to bear them to Hawaii the same evening.

Many deep regrets were expressed at the absence of Senator Morgan, who was detained at Judge Kalua's residence during the whole day on account of sickness.

During the morning, after an elaborate breakfast at Judge Kalua's, Waikuku, the Commissioners, excepting Senator Morgan, met Waikuku citizens in their court house. It was the largest non-partisan assemblage in five years—the court house overflowing to the sidewalk. Senator A. N. Kepokalani acted as chairman and the three Commissioners, Judge Kalua and W. B. Keogah, made speeches. Some of the Hawaiians present expressed doubts as to the permanency of annexation to the United States, but the remarks of the

A COLONY HERE

Number of Settlers Arrive From California.

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

++
CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS
(With breast strap.)

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

++

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

UNCLE SAM

MAJ.-GEN. MERRIAM.

Hawaii a Half-Way Point—The Local Battalion.

Major General Merriman, commander of the Department of California, which now includes the Hawaiian Islands, arrived by the transport Arizona to remain about a month in Honolulu. He is a regular army officer and has risen to his present position after many years of service.

He is to command the expeditionary forces remaining in San Francisco to be removed to Honolulu," said Gen. Merriman. "They will be brought down on the Australia, City of Peking and other transports arriving from Manila. They will sail forward as soon as can make arrangements here for their reception.

There will be in the lot the Seventh California, Fifty-first Iowa, First Tennessee, Twentieth Kansas, and one battalion of California heavy artillery, in all nearly 6,000 men. Honolulu will be a way station to which the troops will be sent to Manila or returned home as occasion may require. I will confer with Col. Barber on Monday respecting a suitable location for the men.

"My orders to muster in a battalion of 1,000 men, and to be in full effect," continued Gen. Merriman, "as soon as circumstances will permit. Lieut. Gravell accompanies me as mustering officer. I want four companies, the battalion not to exceed 400 men. Some volunteer officers of the Hawaiian National Guard will be in the command."

Another Plantation.

Lawai Sugar Co., on the Island of Lanai, will be "sprung" this week. The company will capitalize at \$400,000 and will cultivate something over 2,400 acres of land. There will be 4,000 shares issued at \$100 each. Among the promoters are: Paul Neumann, W. H. Palme, R. D. Walbridge, O. G. Trapagen, Harry Armitage, representing considerable outside money, and several others. One well on the site of the proposed plantation has a flow of 2,000,000 gallons a day. Books will be opened this week.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was doubtless the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that he was the first to use it. He was a German, and he recited to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing relief WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when ex-urated. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, recognize it as a CHARM; one dose gives relief.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Rapidly cures short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Malaria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous imitations.

N.R.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne has on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold in bottles 14, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 3355443

LAND FACTS HERE

Agent J. F. Brown Furnishes
Clear Statement.

WHAT FARMING PROSPECTS ARE

Coffee—Little or No Land Available
Just Now—System—No Field for
Land Speculation—Dont's.Commission of Public Lands,
Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 26, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER.

Sir:—The natural interest taken in Hawaiian matters by the people of the Great Republic, and the tendency which exists with many of look for great and golden opportunities in the distance, is apt to tempt to these Islands a considerable number of people who are ill informed, or not at all informed, of true conditions here, and many of whom must be disappointed.

It is with the desire to clearly set forth the conditions at least as far as regards the public lands of the Islands, that I ask for a little space in your paper, in the hope that the statements made may come to the attention of some of those intending to try their fortunes in Hawaii.

First it should be noted that Hawaii is not a "new" country with great unbroken areas of public lands awaiting the settler. For half a century a definite system of land division and ownership has existed, and for that long period transactions in public and private lands have steadily taken place as in all civilized countries. The policy of selling lands outright for cash at low figures, and of making long leases of large tracts, was steadily carried out from the early "fifties" until the date of the Land Act of 1895, and the result is easily inferred. A large portion of what might be called the "cream" of the Government lands had at the latter date passed into the hands of private owners, and long leases have been made covering the most valuable Government and Crown lands, many of which leases are still in force. It was to conserve and devote to the use of "bone fide" settlers the remaining public land, that the Land Act of 1895 was passed, which Act, eminently suited to the conditions of the case, is in force at this date.

To carry out the purpose of this Act, public lands have as fast as practicable been divided and opened up. As there has been for the past two years a keen demand for such lands, both on the part of old residents of the country and of new comers, it has followed that all tracts have been taken up as soon as opened, and at the present date there is practically no land ready for the occupation of any considerable number of new comers. The survey work which over rough mountain lands and through dense tropical jungle, is at all times a laborious and slow process, was interrupted at the end of 1897 by the exhaustion of appropriations for that purpose, and has only been recently resumed upon the passage of new appropriations. It is inevitable that some time must elapse before necessary surveys can be completed. The new lands are off the lines of travel; much difficulty is encountered in projecting roads to reach them and the task all around, is a difficult one which one unfamiliar with the country can not easily estimate.

The lands laid out and disposed of since the date of the 1895 Land Act have been those portions most favorably situated, and those remaining are of course still further removed from centers of population and lines of travel. To settle upon and to improve such lands is no "soft snap."

To residents of the Islands it is well known, but for the information of others it is necessary to state that, as far as cane lands and sugar cultivation is concerned, there is practically no opening except for large capitalists, and for few, if any, of those.

The field is occupied by those who for forty years have been developing this industry, extending and consolidating their interests.

The low lying flat land of the country with abundant water supply, a considerable part of the whole, is wholly occupied by rice or taro planters, who have engaged in those planting occupations for many years.

There does remain still, a considerable area to be disposed of as surveys are completed and as old leases expire, principally of lands suited to coffee cultivation and small farming.

With reference to lands suited to coffee cultivation it may be said, that the same are in general forest and bush lands, requiring much labor and expense in clearing. Being in general, away from present main lines of travel, they are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time, trails more or less rough, must take the place of wagon roads. For the development of coffee plantation even of moderate size, capital is needed. Good intentions and industry alone will not suffice.

As far as I am able to learn the expense of purchasing, clearing, planting and caring for a coffee plantation during the five years necessary to produce paying crops is not less than from \$150 to \$200 per acre, and with this must go all the careful management without which expenditure is of little avail. Drawbacks of various kinds are common to all agricultural enterprises, and fluctuation in prices prevails, in the coffee market as well as in others.

As to small farming it may be said, that while an admirable climate and fertile soil would probably ensue to an industrious person all that would be needed for his own sustenance, the question of additional profit is a diffi-

cult one to answer. The local market is easily supplied and is in fact reasonably well supplied at the present time. What future demands will be, or what new crops may be profitably grown, it would be dangerous to predict.

Experience, economy, and hard work will have much the same value that attaches to those qualities elsewhere. In other words, this is no agricultural "Klondike," where nuggets lie about loose. The condition here is much the same at the present time as in other prosperous civilized countries.

With every desire to encourage and assist any one seeking to find or better his fortune in Hawaii, I would still say:

Don't come as a sort of forlorn hope, without experience, without money, trusting to good luck. Good luck is as shy here as across the water.

Don't come to plant coffee without necessary capital.

Don't expect to find a country where hard work, care and economy are not necessary.

Don't come without getting all reliable information that you can in advance.

Don't come within the next six months, for surveys must be made of lands to be opened.

Don't come to speculate in land, for the present Land Act was intended to prevent that, and accomplished its purpose fairly well.

But if you wish to come after fully considering the matter, and can bring experience and energy, with enough capital to insure you against any danger of want, and enable you to study the situation, on the ground before making a final decision, it is safe to say that you will be welcome, and what has been a kindly country to others, may prove so to you.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, Aug. 26th, 1898.

CABLE AND CANAL

Rep. Hitt Speaks of These
Great Undertakings.

Canal Construction Assured—Voyage of the Oregon—Cable and Political Aspect of Subsidies.

"Among the most important results of annexation," says Representative Hitt, "will be the building of the Nicaragua Canal. The feeling of the whole country on the subject has been vaguely favorable. Both parties have incorporated planks in their platforms favoring its construction, and neither has had the courage to stand up to the platform. Now, however, the annexation of Hawaii, the facts of the war, and the voyage of the Oregon make it practically no land ready for the occupation of any considerable number of new comers. The survey work which over rough mountain lands and through dense tropical jungle, is at all times a laborious and slow process, was interrupted at the end of 1897 by the exhaustion of appropriations for that purpose, and has only been recently resumed upon the passage of new appropriations. It is inevitable that some time must elapse before necessary surveys can be completed. The new lands are off the lines of travel; much difficulty is encountered in projecting roads to reach them and the task all around, is a difficult one which one unfamiliar with the country can not easily estimate.

The lands laid out and disposed of since the date of the 1895 Land Act have been those portions most favorably situated, and those remaining are of course still further removed from centers of population and lines of travel. To settle upon and to improve such lands is no "soft snap."

To residents of the Islands it is well known, but for the information of others it is necessary to state that, as far as cane lands and sugar cultivation is concerned, there is practically no opening except for large capitalists, and for few, if any, of those.

The field is occupied by those who for forty years have been developing this industry, extending and consolidating their interests.

The low lying flat land of the country with abundant water supply, a considerable part of the whole, is wholly occupied by rice or taro planters, who have engaged in those planting occupations for many years.

There does remain still, a considerable area to be disposed of as surveys are completed and as old leases expire, principally of lands suited to coffee cultivation and small farming.

With reference to lands suited to coffee cultivation it may be said, that the same are in general forest and bush lands, requiring much labor and expense in clearing. Being in general, away from present main lines of travel, they are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time, trails more or less rough, must take the place of wagon roads. For the development of coffee plantation even of moderate size, capital is needed. Good intentions and industry alone will not suffice.

As far as I am able to learn the expense of purchasing, clearing, planting and caring for a coffee plantation during the five years necessary to produce paying crops is not less than from \$150 to \$200 per acre, and with this must go all the careful management without which expenditure is of little avail. Drawbacks of various kinds are common to all agricultural enterprises, and fluctuation in prices prevails, in the coffee market as well as in others.

As to small farming it may be said, that while an admirable climate and fertile soil would probably ensue to an industrious person all that would be needed for his own sustenance, the question of additional profit is a diffi-

IS TALKED ABOUT

This Country Subject of
Discussion in States.Many Propose Coming Here—At the
Exposition—Mr. Shingle Tells
Them No Boom Here.

Edwin Farmer, school teacher at Ewa, returned by the S. N. Castle from a visit to his old home in Nebraska. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Addie Farmer, who will also perhaps engage in school work in the Islands.

While East Mr. Farmer called at Omaha and attended the great exposition.

He saw the Hawaiian exhibit and says that "it is good and interesting, and has a crowd around it all the time.

Commissioner Shingle is uniformly courteous and attentive to the public

—hard work when one considers the

many questions asked of him and the thousands of requests made.

"Mr. Shingle has given out all of the Foreign Office literature," said Mr. Farmer. "He is now distributing Consular reports and using his personal knowledge of Island conditions to fill up the gap. The Commissioner is certainly very industrious and is doing a grand work for Hawaii. He talks plainly to people, telling them that Honolulu is not a boom town and unless they have money to start on they can not succeed here.

"Half the people of the United States want to invest in or come to the Islands," continued Mr. Farmer. "I never saw anything like it. Honolulu is the one topic on the cars, in the cities, and even in the rural districts. The country is being advertised in the papers, by the railroads and by steamship companies. Really I am afraid the time will be overdone. As far as possible I warned prospective immigrants that they must have money to make money in the Islands. At a single time I saw as many as a half dozen lady school teachers talking to Mr. Shingle about coming to Honolulu."

Mr. Farmer states that Judge Post, of Columbus, Nebraska, is an applicant for the position of United States Circuit Judge of the Islands. He is a Republican leader in his State, has a powerful "pull" and his friends believe he will get the place.

A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has plated this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. Today she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Early in the summer of 1897, I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine we had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has

provided such a blessing to women as Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for disease of the blood and nerves.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Supplies for Philippines.

Bids for carrying 4,700 tons of provisions and a quantity of ammunition to Manila are being advertised for at San Francisco by the Government. The provisions are for the men in the Philippines, and have already been purchased by Col. Baldwin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. A ship to carry the food and ordnance stores may be chartered if an acceptable bid is received or a suitable contract signed.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy in our home for many years

and bear cheerful testimony to its

value as a medicine which should be

in every family. In coughs and colds

we have found it to be efficacious and

in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. F.

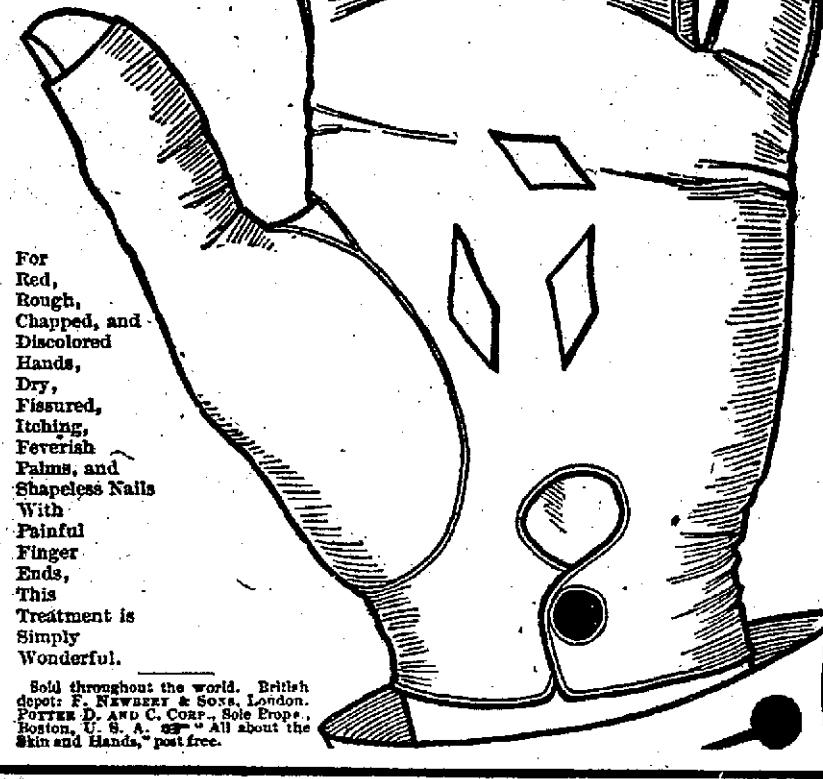
RITTER, 4127 Fairfax Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all druggists and

dealers. Benson, Smith, Co., Ltd.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SOFT WHITE

HANDS
IN A
SINGLE
NIGHTBathe and soak the hands on
lapping in a strong, hot, creamy
lather of CUTICURA SOAP.
Dry them thoroughly, anoint
freely with CUTICURA, great-
est of emollients and skin cures.
Wear, during the night, old,
loose gloves, with the finger
ends cut off and air holes cut in
palms (see illustration).

For
Red,
Rough,
Chapped, and
Discolored
Hands,
Dry,
Fissured,
Itching,
Feverish
Palms, and
Shapeless Nails
With
Painful
Finger
Ends,
This
Treatment is
Simply
Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British
depot: F. NEWAKER & Sons, London.
FORT D. AND CO., New York.
Importers of all the best brands
of Skin and Hand.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.J. S. WALKER.
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-
ANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored
therein on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and the
undersigned, general agents, are authorized
to take risks against the dangers of the
seas at the most reasonable rates and on
the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.Having established an agency at Hon-
olulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-
signed general agents are authorized to take
risks against the dangers of the sea at the
most reasonable rates and on the most favor-
able terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian IslandsTRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,880,000The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies, for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,
£18,558,989.
1- Authorized Capital £2,000,000 £ 4
Subscribed " 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital 657,500 0 0
2- Paid Funds 2,745,819 1 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds 10,127,570 1 0
4- Total £18,558,989 8 9Revenue Fire Branch 1,551,377 3 9
Revere Life & Annuity Branches 1,276,511 1 0
Total £18,558,989 8 9The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

A PACIFIC CABLE

SHIPS' INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 26.

Am. bktne. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, 13 days from San Francisco; 14 passengers, 1,000 tons mdse., 168 head live stock, W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kaluia.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

Sch. Lady, 12 hrs. from Koolau.

Br. bk. General Gordon, Worrall, 39 days from Newcastle, 2,385 tons of coal for U. S. Government.

U. S. troopship Alliance, Hardwick, 9 days from San Francisco.

U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia, Wadleigh, 12 hrs. from Hilo.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 12 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 15 hrs. from Makena.

Sch. Walalua, 36 hrs. from Hanalei.

Sunday, August 28.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, 14 hrs. from Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.

Stmr. Kinau, Clark, 40 hrs. from Hilo.

Bktne. Wrestler, from Newcastle (in offing.)

Sch. Ada, 15 hrs. from Makena.

Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, 47 days from Newcastle, 2,093 tons coal to order.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 26.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Hanalei and way ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Waimea and leeward Kauai ports.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

Sch. Moi Wahine, Sam, Kohala.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

Sch. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, Hamakua.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

KAUAI—Arrived, Aug. 28, schr. Wawona, from Seattle, with lumber.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Aug. 17, brig. J. D. Spreckels, for Honolulu.

DEPARTURE BAY—Sailed, Aug. 16, bark Wilna for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Aug. 15, schr. Emma Claudine, from Kauai.

PORT ANGELES—Sailed, Aug. 18, ship J. B. Brown, for Nanaimo and Honolulu.

HONQUIAM—Sailed, Aug. 19, schr. Pioneer, for Kauai.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Aug. 14, stmr. Gaelic from Honolulu.

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Sailed, Aug. 18, stmr. Miowara, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, Aug. 17, bktne. Mary Winkleman, from Honolulu.

VALPARAISO—Aug. 13, Am. ship Kenilworth, previously reported on fire, has been extinguished; cargo damaged by fire and water; about 450 tons cargo landed.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 16, bk. Albert, 25 days from Hilo; Aug. 18, bk. Roderick Dhu, 25 days from Hilo; schr. Ottlow Fjord, 33 days from Kauai; schr. Aloha, Dabel, 28 days from Honolulu; Aug. 20, stmr. Glenfarg, 8 days, 12½ hours from Honolulu; bktne. Archer, 28 days from Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

TONNAGE ENGAGEMENTS.

Am. bk. Mohican, mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, by Welch & Co.

Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, lumber, Port Ludlow to Honolulu.

Am. schr. Chas. E. Falk, lumber, Eureka to Honolulu.

Am. bk. Albert, mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu.

Am. schr. Maweeawa, mdse., Seattle to Honolulu.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, lumber, Seattle to Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bktne. S. N. Castle, Aug. 26.—A. W. Evans, D. W. Shillhamer, Miss Shrewsbury, Mrs. Byron O. Clark, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Miriam Clark, Master Leslie Clark, J. W. Bridges, Edwin Farmer, Miss Adrienne Farmer, Miss Hattie White, H. Burton, Miss Short, Capt. A. N. Tripp.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 26.—G. C. Hewitt, F. Enoch, F. A. Hartman, C. Hoswell, Mrs. Miles and children, Mrs. Robins and children, Alfred Patten, Master Yates, Miss Esther Kauhane, Professor Richards and family, W. W. Brunner, Dr. Archerly, Misses McIntrye, Masters McWayne (2), Masters Robinson (3), Master Jaeger, Miss Nudge, Bro. Bertram, Bro. Albert, Bro. Edward, J. K. Makalapai, Miss H. T. Judd, Miss Kalua, W. B. Bolt, J. F. Hackfeld, Mr. Murdoch and wife.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, August 28.—J. Dyer, A. Cropp, Mr. Both, Sister Alberta, Miss M. Cattion, Mrs. W. H. Denevill and sons, Miss J. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. Adreens, H. P. Faye and wife, Miss Hammon, Miss Kauhane, Victor Lovell, Master Lovell, S. P. Ozaki, Miss A. Kano, Jas. Kauhi, E. T. Seiderholm, H. Graham, E. Mudgett, G. McNamee, Miss E. Tai Fook, Miss Hull, Miss Mainao, the Misses Aldrich (2), Mrs. M. Aldrich, the Masters Aldrich (2), Miss V. Seal.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Macke, August 28.—Mrs. Berleman, Miss Martin, Miss C. Smith, J. McKey.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 28.—Mrs. K. Smith, Miss Muilher, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Miss Alexander, C.

Von Hamm, H. I. Lewis, Miss L. Joshua, Miss Finkler, Miss Myrick, Ung San, Rev. S. K. Kaialua, J. Marshall, J. S. Anderson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. G. P. Garff, Miss Krusen, Miss K. B. Camp, E. Renkin, Misses Sorenson (2), Miss Turner, P. M. Pond, J. Flemming, Mrs. Abbott and child, Col. Parker, Mrs. Parker, N. Onsted, J. W. Bergstrom, J. M. Kamekau, E. R. Gibson, M. S. Jardim, Miss J. Damon, Miss A. Jones, Mrs. Lees, Miss Awana, Mrs. M. Alau, J. O. Young, Mrs. McLane, and 31 deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 28—Hon. H. M. Sewall, Hon. S. M. Culom, Hon. R. R. Hitt, Hon. W. A. Frear, Prof. H. S. Pritchett, Prof. W. D. Alexander, M. Blumenberg, D. A. Day, R. R. Hitt, Jr., W. R. Hitt, Geo. W. Morgan, J. C. Redway, Mrs. A. Rix and son, Mrs. Woodward, Miss C. Kelley, Miss E. Kelley, C. A. Macdonald, G. E. Rugg, Mrs. M. E. Howes, Miss G. W. Lisle, Miss Brockle, Master Harry Swinton, Master Scott Pratt, Miss I. M. Pope, Capt. J. A. King, Hon. W. O. Smith, Maj. C. P. Iauke, Dr. H. L. Hayes, F. Davey, Hon. Samuel Parker, Col. W. H. Cornwell, G. P. Wilder, Paauahi Judd, Miss Daisy Kimball, Miss Nellie Kimball, F. L. Hoogs, H. Nappeneck, Dan Logan, J. Martin Miller, Miss M. Craft, Miss A. Mahan, Miss C. B. Hyde, Miss G. H. Gandy, Miss B. Cooke, Prof. Ingall and wife, S. K. Kahae, wife and 4 children, Liliokalani and 2 servants, A. W. Sunter, Miss I. Caldwell, Andrew McCabe, C. Kalzer, R. A. Dawson, Phillip K. Hickley, G. Babcock, P. Caldwell, wife and child, Miss A. Pope, D. Horton and wife, Hon. John Richardson, Judge Kalaokalani, Dr. English, J. Helelulu, J. H. Erickson, Mrs. J. Nawahi, Miss Ellen Pearce, E. O. Hall, Miss F. Hall, H. M. Coke, wife and child; L. A. Andrews, A. Gramberg and son, Geo. Smithies and wife, Miss E. W. Smithies, Frank Foster, Capt. J. Ross, Miss Helen Parker, Ernest Parker, Miss Helen Robertson, Master J. Parker, Miss M. Williams, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Dioron, Miss E. Bond, Mrs. E. C. Bond, Masters E. and A. Akina, Miss H. Silva, Miss L. Vannatta, Master Lulu and son.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 27—Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock, Mr. Kleugel, Dr. Oliver, Miss Brede, Mrs. A. L. Kamaka, Master Dwight, W. H. Tell, wife and child, Mrs. Geo. Lincoln, Miss S. Kalei, Mrs. Julia Andrews.

From Newcastle, N. S. W., per bktne. Harvester, Aug. 29—Samuel Enos, Sneed, Mrs. N. J. Nielson, Miss Nielson.

Departed.

For Kilauea, per stmr. Walaleale, Aug. 26—Miss Hadley.

For Mana, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Aug. 29—H. P. Faye.

DIED.

GALL—In this city, August 26, 1898, of measles, Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gall, aged 7 years.

Mr. Pollitz Pleased.

Mr. Edward Pollitz, vice president of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, is soon to leave for his home. Mr. Pollitz, who was so largely instrumental in establishment here of a stock exchange, is well pleased with this and all other results of his visit to Honolulu. Upon return he will place a number of Hawaiian securities on the San Francisco market and in time will send to the exchange here through one of the local brokers some choice bonds in the market on the coast.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

THE TIDE AND WAVE.

Good weather all over Kauai and in the channel.

The steamer Kinau is on the marine railway.

The barkentine Wrestler brought 782 tons of coal for the Wilder Steamship Company.

The W. G. Irwin is reported to have arrived in San Francisco on the morning of the 21st.

The troopship Arizona is of the Army and all its officers hold their commissions from the Secretary of War.

The steamer Kauai was discharging freight at Koloa last Saturday afternoon and the Waialeale had left Kilauea for Hanalei.

Captain W. A. Worrall of the collier General Gordon which arrived from Newcastle yesterday is accompanied by his wife as a passenger. He reports good weather the entire voyage.

The barkentine S. N. Castle arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco with a general cargo, which will be discharged at Oceanic wharf. Capt. Hubbard reports a good passage and fine weather.

There were no arrivals reported off this port yesterday. The collier Wrestler was towed in during the morning, having arrived on Sunday night. This equals the record made in San Francisco last year when one whole day elapsed without a single vessel coming over the bar.

There is scant twenty-eight feet of water off Pacific Mall wharf at low water and the big troopship Arizona needs it all. She draws about twenty-four and one-half feet now, having left San Francisco with a draft of twenty-nine feet. The Arizona is just twenty-five feet longer than the liner China being 465 feet from bow to stern.

The Glenfarg which sailed from Honolulu on the 11th inst. took the news of Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (not 12 m.) Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. Hawaiian Standard time.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

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